

REMARKS

Status Of Application

Claims 1-14 are pending in the application; the status of the claims is as follows:

Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112 as having insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claims 1-5 and 10-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,467,102 to Kuno et al (hereinafter the "Kuno patent") in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,777,611 to Song et al (hereinafter the "Song patent").

Claims 6-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Kuno patent in view of the Song patent as applied to claims 1-5 above, and further in view of Japanese Published Unexamined Application No. 9-265470 (A) to Koichi (hereinafter the "Koichi publication").

Claim Amendments

Claim 14 has been amended to provide proper dependency. This change is not necessitated by the prior art, is unrelated to the patentability of the invention over the prior art, and does not introduce any new matter.

35 U.S.C. § 112 Rejection

The rejection of claim 14 under 35 U.S.C. § 112 as allegedly having insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim, is respectfully traversed based on the following.

Claim 14 was amended to provide proper dependency. Claim 14 now depends from claim 13. Thus, claim 14 has sufficient antecedent basis to support the claim limitations.

Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 14 under 35 U.S.C. § 112 as allegedly having insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim, be reconsidered and withdrawn.

35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Rejections

The rejection of claims 1-5 and 10-14 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over the Kuno patent in view of the Song patent, is respectfully traversed based on the following.

Claims 1-5

Claim 1 requires:

- a display section which displays information stored in a storage medium;
- a first driving section which drives the display section to write information thereon;
- a second driving section which drives the storage medium to read information from the storage medium;**
- a power source section which supplies electric power to the first and second driving sections; and
- a control section which inhibits the second driving section from driving the storage medium while the first driving section performs a reset operation of the display section.**

As acknowledged in the Office Action, Kuno “lacks full disclosure of a ‘control section , which inhibits the second driving section from driving the storage medium while the first driving section performs a reset operation of the display section.’” Thus, claim 1 is not obvious with respect to Kuno.

Song discloses a power sequence apparatus which controls enable signals which supply power to a display. The object of the apparatus is to discriminate “between the difference between the reset signal generated when the LCD system is booted and the reset signal generated when the LCD system is operated using a feed back path”. (Col. 1, lines 50-55). The apparatus masks both the display and write signals when an FSM reset signal is received from an external circuit. This prevents power failure or power surges

when a system is being rebooted and/or when the system is operated using a feed back path.

On page 4 of the Office Action, Song is alleged to disclose that “when the power sequence of the system receives a reset signal from the circuitry, it disables (i.e., inhibits) the second enable signal, thereby discontinuing its original function (e.g., driving a storage medium), while maintaining the first enable signal, which allows its original function to continue (e.g., drive or reset a display section)”. However, in fact, Song discloses only that the write and display signals are controlled in response to a reset signal. (Col. 2, lines 62-64). This prevents damage to the LCD module due to power fluctuations which could occur if writing and displaying were taking place simultaneously with resetting the system, such as during a system reboot, system initialization, or when the system is in a feed back path. Song **does not** disclose or suggest “a second driving section which drives the **reading** of information” nor “a control section which **inhibits the second driving section from driving the storage medium while the first driving section performs a reset operation of the display section**”. (Emphasis Added). Thus, claim 1 is also not obvious with respect to Song.

As neither Kuno nor Song disclose or suggest “a control section which inhibits the second driving section from driving the storage medium while the first driving section performs a reset operation of the display section”, claim 1 is not obvious over Kuno or Song, either singly or in combination.

As claims 2-5 depend either directly or indirectly from non-obvious independent claim 1, they too are not obvious over the cited references, either singly or in combination.

Claims 10-12

Claim 10 requires:

a display section which writes information on a liquid crystal;
at least one other device connected to the image information display device; and

a control section which inhibits the at least one other device from being operated when the display section writes information on the liquid crystal.

For substantially the same reasons cited with respect to claim 1, Kuno does not disclose or suggest “a control section which inhibits the at least one other device from being operated when the display section writes information on the liquid crystal”.

Song does not disclose or suggest “a control section which inhibits the at least one other device from being operated when the display section writes information on the liquid crystal”.

As neither Kuno nor Song disclose or suggest “a control section which inhibits the at least one other device from being operated when the display section writes information on the liquid crystal”, claim 1 is not obvious over Kuno or Song, either singly or in combination.

As claims 11 and 12 depend directly from non-obvious independent claim 10, they too are not obvious over the cited references, either singly or in combination.

Claims 13 and 14

Claim 13 requires:

**writing information on the liquid crystal display; and
inhibiting the operation of the peripheral device during the
writing of information on the liquid crystal display.**

Neither Kuno nor Song disclose or suggest **inhibiting operation of a peripheral device** during writing of information on the liquid crystal display. Thus, claim 13 is not obvious with respect to Kuno and Song, either singly or in combination.

As claim 14 depends from non-obvious claim 13, it too is not obvious with respect to the cited references, either singly or in combination.

Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claims 1-5 and 10-14 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Kuno patent in view of the Song patent, be reconsidered and withdrawn.

The rejection of claims 6-9 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over the Kuno patent in view of the Song patent as applied to claims 1-5 above, and further in view of the Koichi publication, is respectfully traversed based on the following.

Claims 6-8

Claim 6 requires:

- a display section which uses liquid crystal and displays information stored in a storage medium;
- a sound reproducing section which reproduces sound in accordance with information displayed on the display section;
- a power source section which supplies electric power to the display section and the sound reproducing section;
- a selecting section which selects a mode to perform writing of information on the display section at a specified speed; and**
- a control section which inhibits the sound reproducing section from reproducing sound when the selecting section selects the mode.**

As was acknowledged on page 7 of the Office Action, Kuno does not disclose “the claimed feature of a ‘control section which inhibits the sound reproducing section from reproducing sound when the selecting section selects the mode’”.

Song also does not disclose or suggest “the claimed feature of a ‘control section which inhibits the sound reproducing section from reproducing sound when the selecting section selects the mode’”.

Koichi does not disclose or suggest “the claimed feature of a ‘control section which inhibits the sound reproducing section from reproducing sound when the selecting section selects the mode’”. As discussed in the response to a prior Office Action, with respect to Koichi, Koichi neither discloses nor suggests that the sound reproducing section

is inhibited while the selection of the mode to perform writing of information on the liquid crystal display is performed. To the contrary, Koichi discloses that while a page turning operation, which is commanded through the switch 21 or 22 is being performed, the sound synthesizing-processor 59 synthesizes sound on the basis of a control signal sent from the controller 30 and outputs the synthesized signal to the speaker 61. Consequently, a page turning sound is made every time a page turning operation is performed. (See translation of Koichi, page 7, lines 5-12, and Fig. 4). Hence, the page turning operation and the production of a page turning sound in Koichi is quite different from the relationship between selecting a mode to perform writing of information at a specified speed and the inhibiting of the reproduction of sound in the device according to claim 6. Thus, claim 6 is not obvious with respect to Koichi.

Since none of Kuno, Song, or Koichi disclose or suggest “the claimed feature of a ‘control section which inhibits the sound reproducing section from reproducing sound when the selecting section selects the mode’”, claim 6 is not obvious over the cited references either singly or in combination. As claims 7 and 8 depend from non-obvious independent claim 6, they too are not obvious with respect to the cited references, either singly or in combination.

Claim 9

Claim 9 requires:

reading information from the storage medium and displaying the information on the liquid crystal display;
reproducing sound in accordance with information displayed on the display section;
receiving a command to write information on the liquid crystal display at a specified speed; and
inhibiting the reproduction of sound in response to the command.

As acknowledged on page 9 of the Office Action, Kuno “fails to disclose the claimed feature of ‘receiving a command to write information on the liquid crystal display

at a specified speed””. Further, neither Song nor Koichi disclose or suggest “receiving a command to write information on the liquid crystal display at a specified speed; and inhibiting the reproduction of sound in response to the command”. Thus, claim 9 is not obvious with respect to the cited references, either singly or in combination.

Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claims 6-9 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Kuno patent in view of the Song patent as applied to claims 1-5 above, and further in view of the Koichi publication, be reconsidered and withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

Wherefore, in view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, this application is considered to be in condition for allowance, and an early reconsideration and a Notice of Allowance are earnestly solicited.

This Amendment does not increase the number of independent claims, does not increase the total number of claims, and does not present any multiple dependency claims. Accordingly, no fee based on the number or type of claims is currently due. However, if a fee, other than the issue fee, is due, please charge this fee to Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP's Deposit Account No. 18-1260.

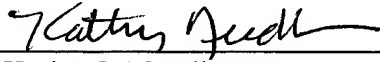
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If an extension of time is required to enable this document to be timely filed and there is no separate Petition for Extension of Time filed herewith, this document is to be construed as also constituting a Petition for Extension of Time Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a) for a period of time sufficient to enable this document to be timely filed.

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Respectfully submitted,

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